

HAWAIIANS BILKED BY COUNTRYMEN IN BIG LAND FRAUDS

Territorial Officials Reported To Be Hard On Trail of Alleged Land Sharks

WOMAN WANTS PROPERTY DEEDED TO D. K. DIMOND

Mrs. Heleloa Declares That Thirty Acres Were Obtained From Her By Swindle

Territorial officials are working upon what they say is a big land fraud, by which a number of humble Hawaiian men and women have been defrauded of lands belonging to them by slick land sharks.

Some of the cases which have come under the observation of the officials are pitiful in the extreme. One in particular, that of a woman well past eighty years old, and destitute save for the thirty acres of land in the Koolau district, has enlisted the personal support of several officials. This woman, Mrs. H. Heleloa, is said to have been dispossessed of her holding on the opposite side of Oahu, by Dick K. Dimond, a Hawaiian. The understanding it is alleged, was that the property was to be sold on commission and the bulk of the money, \$300 or \$400 turned over to her.

No Action Taken
Instead of selling the property Dimond, is said to have "sat down and waited," doing nothing to dispose of the land, until Mrs. Heleloa took the matter up with some of her friends, who suggested that she go to Charles A. K. Hopkins, a land agent.

When Hopkins heard the story he advised Mrs. Heleloa to go at once to the attorney general. There she laid her case before Deputy Attorney General Heen. Heen at once took action, getting in touch with Dimond, and demanding that the property be reconveyed to Mrs. Heleloa. Dimond, it is asserted, promised to do this, and did make out a conveyance, which he gave to Mrs. Heleloa to have filed.

While on her way to file the paper on the story runs, Mrs. Heleloa showed it to a friend, and it was found that instead of thirty acres, the amount deeded to Dimond by Mrs. Heleloa in the first place, only twenty-two acres were mentioned in the conveyance.

Dimond Sorry For Mistake
The woman then went again to the attorney general's office, and Heen again began a search for Dimond. When found the man apologized for his mistake, and said that he would at once make out a correct conveyance. After waiting for some weeks, and finding that nothing had been done, Heen advised that a proper conveyance to Mrs. Heleloa, be made out and placed in the hands of a notary public, P. Silva. He notified Dimond what had been done. The Hawaiian again promised that he would sign the instrument, but though several weeks have elapsed he has not done so.

Instead of that, he recently transferred all of his property, which he estimated at between \$75,000 and \$80,000 to his son, "for love and \$1." That transfer, it is alleged, contained among other parcels of land, the thirty acres deeded to him by Mrs. Heleloa. This is the status of the Heleloa case at present, and Heen declines to say what step he will take next.

One of Several Cases
The Heleloa case, it is asserted by friends of the old woman, is but one of more than thirty similar cases in which Dimond has been involved. In all of them, it is said, the land followed was practically the same. Ignorant Hawaiian owners of patches of land were persuaded to sell, and Dimond offered to act as agent in the transaction on a commission basis. Glittering promises of the prices likely to be paid were made, it is said, and the owners induced to give quit claim deeds to their land, with the understanding that Dimond could get more money if the property appeared to be his own.

Once the deed was secured Dimond simply waited. In many cases, the story goes, he did not have to wait very long, for the owners died, leaving Dimond with a deed that gave him a clear claim to the property.

Holdings Amount To \$75,000
Only in one or two instances has he been forced to reconvey land obtained in this fashion, and his holdings have amounted to a considerable size—he himself puts an estimate of \$75,000 upon them.

Dimond it is asserted is not the only one who is working this game successfully in the Territory. It has been done in Maui, on Hawaii and Kauai with varying degrees of success, and is still being done. It is difficult to prove anything illegal against the perpetrators, say attorneys who have investigated the cases but in one or two instances the operators have left themselves liable. Unless restitution is made in these cases Territorial officials declare that they can proceed criminally against the swindlers.

PERMANENT COMFORT STATION FOR BIG PARK

A trip by the mayor and several of the supervisors to Kapalani Park yesterday confirmed the claim made by Supervisor Hollinger that the rest station to be erected there should be placed near the tennis courts under the banyan tree. The station will cost a thousand dollars and will be financed out of the portion of the money paid to the city by the Polo and Racing Association for the use of the park. The city is to get ten per cent of the receipts of the two days' racing.

BISHOP ESTATE SUES TO RECOVER KAWAILOA LAND

Action For Ejectment Against Waiakua Agricultural Company Filed In Circuit Court

TRACT SAID TO BE WORTH ABOUT MILLION DOLLARS

Trustees Claim Sugar Corporation Has Failed To Cultivate Tract As Agreed

Claiming that the Waiakua Agricultural Company has not lived up to the covenant contained in the lease made to it by the trustees of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Estate, wherein the company obligated itself, under pains of forfeiture of the lease for failure to comply with the covenant, to cultivate the land to its fullest productiveness and utmost acreage, W. O. Smith, S. M. Damon, E. Faxon Bishop, A. F. Judd and A. W. Carter, trustees under the will of the late Bernice Pauahi Bishop, instituted in the circuit court shortly before noon yesterday a suit in ejectment against the Waiakua Agricultural Company.

The tract from which the trustees seek to eject the company in question is a land known as Kawailoa, near Waiakua, this island, and which contains 14,085 acres, under lease to the company. The lease has about twenty years more to run. The land, including the improvements thereon, it is believed, is worth in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000. The law firm of Holm & Olson represents the trustees.

Action Expected For Some Time
That such a suit would likely be brought at an early date has been known for three weeks or more here, but it was believed latterly that the matters in dispute between the estate and the company be compromised and that an appeal to the tribunals would not become necessary. The attempt at compromising, if any there was made, must have failed evidently.

The big and valuable tract of land was to have been cultivated in its entirety and to its utmost capacity and productiveness by the lessee, the defendant company, according to the terms of the lease under which the Waiakua Agricultural Company had secured control of the land, is the contention of the plaintiffs.

The Bishop Estate trustees claim in their suit that the company has not lived up to its agreement and that a great portion of the big tract of land remains at this time uncultivated and that under cultivation is not cultivated as highly and intensively as it could or should be.

Main Immediate Possession
That the plaintiffs claim the right of immediate possession of and title in the simple to the piece or parcel of and above described by purchase; to wit, by devise under the will of the late Bernice Pauahi Bishop, is one of the several allegations made in the complaint of the bill for ejectment.

It is also alleged by the trustees that "the defendant herein has unjustly and contrary to the law and the rights of the plaintiffs herein, entered into possession and occupancy of the said parcel of land" from which it is now sought to eject the Waiakua Agricultural Company.

The present lease, which the trustees say the company has forfeited because of failure to live up to its terms, has about twenty years more to run. It is intended by the trustees of the estate, says one of the attorneys representing them, that from the very beginning of the lease the Waiakua Agricultural Company has neglected and failed to cultivate the land in the manner provided for in the lease and that certain portions of the tract have not been put under cultivation of any kind, whatever, and he unused.

Company Holds Vast Estate
The Waiakua Sugar Company has under its control 41,800 acres of land. Of this acreage it owns in fee simple 4017 acres, the remainder, or 37,783 acres, being under lease to it, including the Kawailoa land of the Bishop Estate, in the present suit. Of the 37,783 acres under lease to the company 8273 acres come under the class known as "cane land," the remainder, or 29,510 acres, being considered fit only for pasturage and other than cultivation purposes.

In concluding the prayer of the bill for ejectment the trustees ask the court to order the company in question to vacate the land and allow the trustees of the Bishop estate to regain possession of it. They also ask that the costs of the suit may be taxed against the defendant company.

OWNER OF VENDING MACHINES ARRESTED

On the complaint of Deputy Sheriff Akch, A. W. Reeson, proprietor of the vending machines which are being installed in several places in the city, was arrested yesterday charged with running a gambling game.

The machines sell gum and every once in a while trade checks come out with the gum. These checks are good for so much in trade and it is the uncertainty as to whether the man putting his nickel on the machine will get the gum without the checks, or with, that makes the police think a lottery is being operated.

The matter will be thrashed out in the police court.

HARBOR AT KAHULUI MUST BE DEEPEND

Vessels Entering and Leaving in Constant Danger of Grounding

Immediate work upon the harbor at Kahului, Maui, is vitally necessary, if the present menace to vessels using the port is to be averted, according to a statement made to the board of harbor commissioners by Chairman Charles R. Forbes at yesterday's meeting.

The harbor, said Mr. Forbes, has been filling up rapidly, and has become so shallow that ships entering and leaving are in constant danger of grounding. He urged the board to take action at once to have the port cleared out.

J. E. Sheedy, of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company, told the board that he had measured the harbor and believes that 6000 yards of excavation will be sufficient.

The board authorized the preparation of plans and specifications for the work.

Bills and payrolls aggregating almost \$5000 were approved by the board, and a large amount of routine work, which had been accumulating for several weeks was disposed of. However, much remains to be done and a special meeting was called for tonight, at half-past seven o'clock.

JUDGE STUART GRANTED PERMISSION TO LEAVE

Says His Resignation Was Directed To President Wilson

Judge Stuart has been granted a six-day leave of absence from the Territory by Attorney General Gregory. The leave will terminate before the sixty days, however, should his resignation as circuit judge be accepted by President Wilson.

The provision was made at Judge Stuart's suggestion. "My resignation was directed to the President and not to the judiciary department in Washington," said Stuart yesterday. "I know that some steps have been taken concerning it, but do not know what has been done. It is in the hands of others to manage, and matters move slowly in Washington."

"My resignation will surely be accepted when it is reached. There are no strings to it. I consider myself out of the way of any one who desires to apply for the office."

The permission to leave the Territory came to Judge Stuart in a letter received by him yesterday from the attorney general. Judge Stuart expects to leave on June 1 for the mainland. He will go to St. Louis where he will attend the Democratic national convention, to which he was recently elected as an alternate from Hawaii.

CITY TREASURY GETS PAYMENT OF \$100,000

Territory Pays Large Sum Into Coffers of Municipality

The city treasury was enriched by the payment of \$100,000 by the Territory yesterday. This money was distributed by the treasurer in the permanent improvement fund, the Manoa improvement fund, the school fund and road fund.

The registered warrants of the last two funds will be called for payment today and hereafter all road and school warrants will be paid at the treasurer's office on presentation.

By the middle of June the general warrants registered, amounting to about \$100,000, will all have been paid and the registration of warrants will cease for a couple of months.

SHORTAGE OF CARGO CARRIERS NOTICED

Withdrawal of American Ships From the Pacific Affects Business Interests

Business letters from China say that a shortage of specialties in fine lines, embroideries, rugs and curios in the American market owing to the European war has resulted in a rush of New York buyers to various Chinese cities. According to the The Americas, a large business is being done in Chinese rugs for shipment to the United States as the rugs from Persia and Central Asia cannot now be obtained. First quality Peking rugs that were formerly a drug on the market at \$120 Mexican a foot are now selling as high as three dollars for the 90-strand and three dollars and a quarter for the 100-strand pieces. The rug industry at Peking is not large enough to find output to meet the new demand and all looms are contracted for half a year ahead. Experts regard the demand as only temporary and there will hardly be any increase in the output. Tientsin is also furnishing a large quantity of rugs, and these modern Mongolian floor coverings are regarded as cheap for their quality and style, so that the trade in these may be permanent.

American business interests in China are seriously affected by the withdrawal of American ships from the Pacific as a result of the Seamen's Act. One corporation is reported to have 300,000 tons of freight waiting transportation, with only 1200 to 1400 tons cargo space available per month for the particular class involved. Although the freight rates are from three to six times what they used to be, shipping is not made available. From the Pacific Coast to Shanghai freights have advanced from four dollars to thirty dollars a ton on cotton machinery, nine dollars to thirty-two dollars on steel products eight dollars to forty dollars. Silk, moving eastward, pays eighty dollars instead of forty dollars a ton. Being valuable and remunerative cargo, the increase is not relatively so great. One steamship concern is said to have refused 300 tons from Shanghai to San Francisco at thirty dollars a ton of freight, formerly paid eight dollars. A letter contains the following: "Japanese ships" now practically control the commerce between the States and China, and these are ordered by the Japanese government to give Japanese ports the preference in calling for cargo, while Japanese shippers in China receive preferential treatment. The British Enemy Trading Regulations as enforced in China are also embarrassing to American trade because a large amount of this trade was handled through German and Austrian houses before the war. The British shipping companies are forbidden to carry enemy-tainted cargo any cargo from which any enemy firm may directly or indirectly profit; and the ship which has been found to carry such cargo may be refused clearance on its next shipment regardless of the character of this latest cargo. American firms are not allowed to ship on British ships either for German or Austrian in China or the United States, or to those firms indirectly connected with such cargo, and this applies not alone to contraband, but to all goods. Strict inquisitorial examinations are made by the British authorities into all cargo offered for shipment on British ships by neutral firms.

The Japanese shipping companies under instructions have placed a bar on enemy-tainted cargo offered by neutral firms. Both Chinese and American firms have suffered badly, as there are now few ships calling at China which are under the American flag. The Enemy Trading Regulations seem to be handled in a way to further British and Japanese interests as much as possible, whose shippers fare far better in securing space than do most Americans. An American firm found guilty of trading with a German in any way is blacklisted and henceforth refused all banking and shipping facilities by the Allies.

SHORTAGE OF CARGO CARRIERS NOTICED

Withdrawal of American Ships From the Pacific Affects Business Interests

Business letters from China say that a shortage of specialties in fine lines, embroideries, rugs and curios in the American market owing to the European war has resulted in a rush of New York buyers to various Chinese cities. According to the The Americas, a large business is being done in Chinese rugs for shipment to the United States as the rugs from Persia and Central Asia cannot now be obtained. First quality Peking rugs that were formerly a drug on the market at \$120 Mexican a foot are now selling as high as three dollars for the 90-strand and three dollars and a quarter for the 100-strand pieces. The rug industry at Peking is not large enough to find output to meet the new demand and all looms are contracted for half a year ahead. Experts regard the demand as only temporary and there will hardly be any increase in the output. Tientsin is also furnishing a large quantity of rugs, and these modern Mongolian floor coverings are regarded as cheap for their quality and style, so that the trade in these may be permanent.

American business interests in China are seriously affected by the withdrawal of American ships from the Pacific as a result of the Seamen's Act. One corporation is reported to have 300,000 tons of freight waiting transportation, with only 1200 to 1400 tons cargo space available per month for the particular class involved. Although the freight rates are from three to six times what they used to be, shipping is not made available. From the Pacific Coast to Shanghai freights have advanced from four dollars to thirty dollars a ton on cotton machinery, nine dollars to thirty-two dollars on steel products eight dollars to forty dollars. Silk, moving eastward, pays eighty dollars instead of forty dollars a ton. Being valuable and remunerative cargo, the increase is not relatively so great. One steamship concern is said to have refused 300 tons from Shanghai to San Francisco at thirty dollars a ton of freight, formerly paid eight dollars. A letter contains the following: "Japanese ships" now practically control the commerce between the States and China, and these are ordered by the Japanese government to give Japanese ports the preference in calling for cargo, while Japanese shippers in China receive preferential treatment. The British Enemy Trading Regulations as enforced in China are also embarrassing to American trade because a large amount of this trade was handled through German and Austrian houses before the war. The British shipping companies are forbidden to carry enemy-tainted cargo any cargo from which any enemy firm may directly or indirectly profit; and the ship which has been found to carry such cargo may be refused clearance on its next shipment regardless of the character of this latest cargo. American firms are not allowed to ship on British ships either for German or Austrian in China or the United States, or to those firms indirectly connected with such cargo, and this applies not alone to contraband, but to all goods. Strict inquisitorial examinations are made by the British authorities into all cargo offered for shipment on British ships by neutral firms.

The Japanese shipping companies under instructions have placed a bar on enemy-tainted cargo offered by neutral firms. Both Chinese and American firms have suffered badly, as there are now few ships calling at China which are under the American flag. The Enemy Trading Regulations seem to be handled in a way to further British and Japanese interests as much as possible, whose shippers fare far better in securing space than do most Americans. An American firm found guilty of trading with a German in any way is blacklisted and henceforth refused all banking and shipping facilities by the Allies.

The Japanese shipping companies under instructions have placed a bar on enemy-tainted cargo offered by neutral firms. Both Chinese and American firms have suffered badly, as there are now few ships calling at China which are under the American flag. The Enemy Trading Regulations seem to be handled in a way to further British and Japanese interests as much as possible, whose shippers fare far better in securing space than do most Americans. An American firm found guilty of trading with a German in any way is blacklisted and henceforth refused all banking and shipping facilities by the Allies.

The Japanese shipping companies under instructions have placed a bar on enemy-tainted cargo offered by neutral firms. Both Chinese and American firms have suffered badly, as there are now few ships calling at China which are under the American flag. The Enemy Trading Regulations seem to be handled in a way to further British and Japanese interests as much as possible, whose shippers fare far better in securing space than do most Americans. An American firm found guilty of trading with a German in any way is blacklisted and henceforth refused all banking and shipping facilities by the Allies.

The Japanese shipping companies under instructions have placed a bar on enemy-tainted cargo offered by neutral firms. Both Chinese and American firms have suffered badly, as there are now few ships calling at China which are under the American flag. The Enemy Trading Regulations seem to be handled in a way to further British and Japanese interests as much as possible, whose shippers fare far better in securing space than do most Americans. An American firm found guilty of trading with a German in any way is blacklisted and henceforth refused all banking and shipping facilities by the Allies.

The Japanese shipping companies under instructions have placed a bar on enemy-tainted cargo offered by neutral firms. Both Chinese and American firms have suffered badly, as there are now few ships calling at China which are under the American flag. The Enemy Trading Regulations seem to be handled in a way to further British and Japanese interests as much as possible, whose shippers fare far better in securing space than do most Americans. An American firm found guilty of trading with a German in any way is blacklisted and henceforth refused all banking and shipping facilities by the Allies.

The Japanese shipping companies under instructions have placed a bar on enemy-tainted cargo offered by neutral firms. Both Chinese and American firms have suffered badly, as there are now few ships calling at China which are under the American flag. The Enemy Trading Regulations seem to be handled in a way to further British and Japanese interests as much as possible, whose shippers fare far better in securing space than do most Americans. An American firm found guilty of trading with a German in any way is blacklisted and henceforth refused all banking and shipping facilities by the Allies.

The Japanese shipping companies under instructions have placed a bar on enemy-tainted cargo offered by neutral firms. Both Chinese and American firms have suffered badly, as there are now few ships calling at China which are under the American flag. The Enemy Trading Regulations seem to be handled in a way to further British and Japanese interests as much as possible, whose shippers fare far better in securing space than do most Americans. An American firm found guilty of trading with a German in any way is blacklisted and henceforth refused all banking and shipping facilities by the Allies.

The Japanese shipping companies under instructions have placed a bar on enemy-tainted cargo offered by neutral firms. Both Chinese and American firms have suffered badly, as there are now few ships calling at China which are under the American flag. The Enemy Trading Regulations seem to be handled in a way to further British and Japanese interests as much as possible, whose shippers fare far better in securing space than do most Americans. An American firm found guilty of trading with a German in any way is blacklisted and henceforth refused all banking and shipping facilities by the Allies.

The Japanese shipping companies under instructions have placed a bar on enemy-tainted cargo offered by neutral firms. Both Chinese and American firms have suffered badly, as there are now few ships calling at China which are under the American flag. The Enemy Trading Regulations seem to be handled in a way to further British and Japanese interests as much as possible, whose shippers fare far better in securing space than do most Americans. An American firm found guilty of trading with a German in any way is blacklisted and henceforth refused all banking and shipping facilities by the Allies.

The Japanese shipping companies under instructions have placed a bar on enemy-tainted cargo offered by neutral firms. Both Chinese and American firms have suffered badly, as there are now few ships calling at China which are under the American flag. The Enemy Trading Regulations seem to be handled in a way to further British and Japanese interests as much as possible, whose shippers fare far better in securing space than do most Americans. An American firm found guilty of trading with a German in any way is blacklisted and henceforth refused all banking and shipping facilities by the Allies.

The Japanese shipping companies under instructions have placed a bar on enemy-tainted cargo offered by neutral firms. Both Chinese and American firms have suffered badly, as there are now few ships calling at China which are under the American flag. The Enemy Trading Regulations seem to be handled in a way to further British and Japanese interests as much as possible, whose shippers fare far better in securing space than do most Americans. An American firm found guilty of trading with a German in any way is blacklisted and henceforth refused all banking and shipping facilities by the Allies.

The Japanese shipping companies under instructions have placed a bar on enemy-tainted cargo offered by neutral firms. Both Chinese and American firms have suffered badly, as there are now few ships calling at China which are under the American flag. The Enemy Trading Regulations seem to be handled in a way to further British and Japanese interests as much as possible, whose shippers fare far better in securing space than do most Americans. An American firm found guilty of trading with a German in any way is blacklisted and henceforth refused all banking and shipping facilities by the Allies.

The Japanese shipping companies under instructions have placed a bar on enemy-tainted cargo offered by neutral firms. Both Chinese and American firms have suffered badly, as there are now few ships calling at China which are under the American flag. The Enemy Trading Regulations seem to be handled in a way to further British and Japanese interests as much as possible, whose shippers fare far better in securing space than do most Americans. An American firm found guilty of trading with a German in any way is blacklisted and henceforth refused all banking and shipping facilities by the Allies.

The Japanese shipping companies under instructions have placed a bar on enemy-tainted cargo offered by neutral firms. Both Chinese and American firms have suffered badly, as there are now few ships calling at China which are under the American flag. The Enemy Trading Regulations seem to be handled in a way to further British and Japanese interests as much as possible, whose shippers fare far better in securing space than do most Americans. An American firm found guilty of trading with a German in any way is blacklisted and henceforth refused all banking and shipping facilities by the Allies.

The Japanese shipping companies under instructions have placed a bar on enemy-tainted cargo offered by neutral firms. Both Chinese and American firms have suffered badly, as there are now few ships calling at China which are under the American flag. The Enemy Trading Regulations seem to be handled in a way to further British and Japanese interests as much as possible, whose shippers fare far better in securing space than do most Americans. An American firm found guilty of trading with a German in any way is blacklisted and henceforth refused all banking and shipping facilities by the Allies.

The Japanese shipping companies under instructions have placed a bar on enemy-tainted cargo offered by neutral firms. Both Chinese and American firms have suffered badly, as there are now few ships calling at China which are under the American flag. The Enemy Trading Regulations seem to be handled in a way to further British and Japanese interests as much as possible, whose shippers fare far better in securing space than do most Americans. An American firm found guilty of trading with a German in any way is blacklisted and henceforth refused all banking and shipping facilities by the Allies.

The Japanese shipping companies under instructions have placed a bar on enemy-tainted cargo offered by neutral firms. Both Chinese and American firms have suffered badly, as there are now few ships calling at China which are under the American flag. The Enemy Trading Regulations seem to be handled in a way to further British and Japanese interests as much as possible, whose shippers fare far better in securing space than do most Americans. An American firm found guilty of trading with a German in any way is blacklisted and henceforth refused all banking and shipping facilities by the Allies.

SPORTS

Now Comes The Tombstone Play

Schofield Barracks Golf Club Stages Novel Event For Decoration Day

Preparatory to the tombstone tournament to be held on Decoration Day, the Schofield Barracks Golf Club has issued a new handicap list for its players. The new handicaps are based on the playing done in the Country Club matches and in the continuous ladder tournament running in the club. Many players have made considerable improvement in their play, as shown by the reductions in handicap. The new ratings are as follows:

Mr. Greig, scratch; Lt. Snow, scratch; Lt. Schneider, 3; Lt. White, 7; Capt. McNab, 9; Capt. Doane, 10; Capt. Casey, 11; Maj. Horn, 12; Lt. Tinker, 12; Capt. Loud, 12; Capt. Knight, 13; Lt. Sadtler, 13; Lt. Gonsler, 14; Lt. Reardon, 14; Dr. Bliss, 14; Lt. Harbold, 15; Lt. Lowe, 16; Lt. E. F. Rice, 16; Lt. Sears, 16; Capt. Jordan, 17; Capt. Lyon, 17; Lt. Chaney, 17; Maj. Tamm, 18; Capt. Whitman, 20; Chap. Allen, 20; Col. Sturgis, 21; Lt. Sneed, 20; Lt. Bratton, 22; Col. Keefe, 22.

Remainder of club members have a handicap of 24. The tombstone tournament is to be conducted with the bogey of the course figured as 77. Each tournament entrant will have a "tombstone" with his name and the number of strokes he is entitled to take (77 plus his handicap). At the spot where his ball comes to rest after his last stroke, each player will erect his tombstone, for all the mourners to see. If any player holes out at the eighteenth hole in less than his allotted number of strokes, he will proceed to the number one tee and play out his allowance of strokes.

The tombstone farthest around the course will be decorated with a wreath of laurel, denoting the winner; and prizes will be awarded the three who "died" furthest to the front. A cup will be awarded the winner of the tournament. Entrance fee, fifty cents each player.

The ladies will have a similar tournament on May 31. Already, the entry list contains more than a score names. The club is in a most flourishing condition, having more than seventy members, not counting the ladies, as all of the members of an officer's family are included in the club privileges.

Members joining in the last two months are Col. Hodges, Maj. Lacey, Lt. C. H. Rice, Lt. Sadtler, Lt. Shedd, Lt. Truesdale, Capt. Whitman, Lt. Higgins, Lt. Philson, Lt. Saunders, Lt. Sears, Dr. Duennert, Lt. Daly, Lt. Rumsey, and Lt. Daly, J. O.

TENNIS ON KAUAI FOR COVETED CUP
(Mail Special to The Advertiser)
MAKAWELLI, Kauai, May 21.—G. T. Greig and A. R. Glaisyer met W. M. Cooper and E. W. Carden in the second round of the Wall & Dougherty cup tournament on the Makawelli courts today. The match was one of the best that has been played in this tournament, and all four men were in good form. After the first four games, in the first set, Carden and Cooper won the set easily with a score of 6-2. The next set, however, was very close, each team winning alternate games until the score became five all.

It looked several times as if Greig and Glaisyer would even up the score in sets but in the end Cooper and Carden won 7-5, thus winning the match. Greig played his usual strong game and Glaisyer did some fast work at the net and in service; Carden succeeded in getting in some of his difficult cut returns and Cooper, who appeared for the first time in a Kauai tournament, proved himself a steady and strong player. An enthusiastic crowd was out to the game.

Several new tennis men have begun playing their favorite game on the Garden Island courts and there have been some little discussion as to their appearing in the present tournament. A Kealia team, composed of Biddle and Howard of that district, is particularly strong and these men have put up some good fights against the tennis men of that part of the island. If no new teams enter, the present tournament is very nearly finished and there is strong probability of the former champions, Harris and Rice, keeping the trophy.

LUSITANA IMPROVEMENT ASSESSMENTS ARE DUE

Assessments in Lusitana improvement district became payable on Monday. They will be delinquent on June 22, and after that time the assessments become liens on property. As soon as they become delinquent, it is the duty of the city attorney to begin suit to collect the whole of the assessment in one sum. Under the law the property owner assessed has the option of paying all at one time or in two equal annual installments.

NOTHING MODEST ABOUT THIS BASEBALL SCORE

Yesterday, in a game of indoor baseball, the Royals defeated the Liliuokalani by the big score of 29 to 3. The Liliuokalani threw up the sponge in the seventh inning.

Jacob K. Zimmar pitched for the winners and, in addition, came across with two home runs.

SANTA CLARA IS GIVEN SCHEDULE

Senior League Will Stage Ball Games Twice a Week From Now On

At a meeting of the Oahu Senior League, held in the city hall last night, the following schedule of the Santa Clara series was adopted:

Saturday, June 24—Santa Clara vs. Twenty-fifth Infantry.
Sunday, June 25—Santa Clara vs. St. Louis.
Saturday, July 1—Santa Clara vs. Honolulu.
Sunday, July 2—Santa Clara vs. Chicago.
Tuesday, July 4—Santa Clara vs. Twenty-fifth Infantry.
Saturday, July 8—Santa Clara vs. St. Louis.
Sunday, July 9—Santa Clara vs. Honolulu.
Saturday, July 15—Santa Clara vs. Chicago.
Sunday, July 16—Santa Clara vs. Twenty-fifth Infantry.
Saturday, July 22—Santa Clara vs. (open).
Sunday, July 23—Santa Clara vs. (open).

Ball fans from now on will be catered to by the senior league on Saturday as well as Sunday. A senior league game will be played each day, prefaced by a game of teams of the junior league.

The schedule for the coming week-end is as follows:
Saturday, May 27—Punahou vs. St. Louis; Juniors vs. St. Louis; Seniors vs. Honolulu.
Sunday, May 28—Nippons vs. Chicago; Twenty-fifth Infantry vs. Chinese Seniors.

STAYTON RULES ON A KNOTTY PROBLEM
In a recent game of baseball played at Fort Ruger between the 91st and 159th Companies, Coast Artillery Corps, the latter team won out in the eighth inning on the following play:

Runner on third started for home while pitcher was on his slab, but before he had made any motion to deliver ball to the batter. The catcher covered home plate to receive the throw, thereby interfering with the batter.

Umpire ruled, under protest, that catcher made a balk, thereby entitling runner to score and batter to first base. The umpire's decision was referred to Capt. Stayton, and the following is his ruling on the play:

"This play has occurred several times in the Oahu League, and my ruling has always been that it was interference with the batter by the catcher. The runner on third is sent back and the batter given his base, in accordance with Section 5, Rule 53; Section 3, Rule 55; and Rule 36."

"This play, however, is ruled differently in the major leagues. One league president instructs his umpires to rule as above, while the other calls it a balk and allows the runner to score, in accordance with Section 3, Rule 54, and Section 9, Rule 34. This was last year's instruction, and I would suggest that letters be written to President Johnson and Tener, requesting information as to how their umpires are instructed to rule on this play."

"The decisions given on Page 62 of the 1916 guide, are not rules of baseball but Mr. Foster's interpretation of the rules, and while he is an authority on baseball matters, he may not be entirely correct in some of his interpretations. I do not believe that it is proper to call both a balk and interference with the batter in the play under consideration, as he seems to do in the Guide on Page 62."

ALFRED CASTLE WILL MEET MAINLAND CRACKS

A. L. Castle, who left for the mainland on Tuesday, for a vacation, plans to play considerable tennis before returning to Hawaii. Castle is in the first flight of the local knights of the racket and the results of his encounters with tennis cracks in the States will be waited for with much interest by local enthusiasts.

PUNAHOU JUNIORS AT LAST GET TOGETHER

Punahou Juniors will make their debut in the Junior League shortly, according to reliable reports. The team has been a bit late getting together, but expects to make up for lost time when they once get started. The following players are available for the team: Girdler,